

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE Statistical Report

JULY 1975

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

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FAS-M-PUBLICATIONS

Tobacco Production and Trade in Southern Africa. FAS-M-263, June 1975. 11 pp. This publication deals with the tobacco production and trade in southern Africa.

Trading With the USSR and Eastern Europe. FAS-M-264, June 1975. 27 pp. This report provides basic information concerning trading practices, foreign contracts, and trade data of each country that may be useful in exploring these markets.

Cotton Use by the Textile Industry of the European Community. FAS-M-265, July 1975. 27 pp. This publication is designed to meet the consumers demand for textiles and the export of cotton to the European Community.

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN 1974/75 INCREASED 3 PERCENT ABOVE LAST YEAR'S RECORD

The total citrus output of 24 major producing countries (comprising 80-85 percent of the world's production) reached an estimated 36.7 million metric tons in 1974/75, 3 percent above the previous record set last season. Higher U.S. output was the major reason for record orange and lemon production, while the reduced U.S. grapefruit crop was the leading cause of lower overall grapefruit outturns. The United States led all producers with 13.1 million tons of citrus, followed by the Mediterranean region with 11.3 million tons, Brazil (Sao Paulo only) with 4.4 million tons, and Japan with 3.9 million tons.

Oranges (including tangerines). Orange production in the principal producing countries is expected to total 30.3 million metric tons, a 3 percent increase over the level of 1973/74. Larger-than-average fruit set and good weather throughout most of the season in both California and Florida boosted U.S. production to 9.9 million tons, 10 percent above the 1973/74 season's output. Brazilian (Sao Paulo) production of 4.1 million tons, up 9 percent, was the second leading contributor to the higher 24-country orange production total. New bearing acreage added to Brazil's output although the overall average yield per tree was lower. U.S. and Brazilian increases more than offset reductions in a number of other producing countries. In the Mediterranean area, production dropped by 2 percent. A 51 percent increase in Greece only partially offset substantial decreases in Italy, Israel, and Cyprus. In Spain—the Mediterranean area's largest orange producer—production was down by 2 percent because of extended dry and warm weather. In Japan, several hundred

thousand tons of satsumas were destroyed before harvest under a joint Government industry program to prevent overproduction.

Grapefruit. Total production of 3.2 million tons in the 1974/75 season is 5 percent less than that of a year ago. A drop of 176,000 tons in U.S. production as a result of a reduced fruit set accounted for nearly the entire decline in output. Production in countries other than the United States remained near the levels of 1973/74. Mediterranean area production reached a new record, mainly as a result of increased Israeli output. Although South African production fell for the fourth consecutive year, plantings are reported to be increasing. Heavy rains before and after the bloom period reportedly reduced the size of the Argentine crop.

Lemons. Lemon output in 1974/75 is expected to be a record 3.1 million tons, 15 percent above the record set last year. The 421,000 increase in U.S. production exactly matches the increase in the major producer total. The record 1,024,000 ton U.S. crop, up 70 percent from that of 1973/74, was caused mainly by a heavier set and larger fruit size. Mediterranean production, which has remained stable in recent years, grew by 2 percent as a result of higher Italian output. The Mediterranean region's share of total production has declined steadily from 59 percent in 1970/71 to 46 percent in 1974/75.

Southern Hemisphere lemon production is expected to be down by nearly 4 percent. Brazil's output is expected to remain at the same level as last year's while Argentina's production is estimated to be 7 percent lower.

CITRUS FRUITS: Production in specified countries,
seasons 1970 through 1974 1/

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <u>2/</u>
ORANGES, INCLUDING TANGERINES					
North America:					
Belize.....	38	37	42	45	53
Jamaica.....	87	59	74	49	51
Mexico <u>3/</u>	1,405	1,114	1,270	1,089	1,110
Trinidad and Tobago.....	8	13	3	13	12
United States.....	7,875	7,889	9,245	8,930	9,808
Total.....	9,413	9,112	10,634	10,126	11,034
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	451	510	515	520	525
Cyprus.....	168	154	204	181	117
Greece.....	421	390	400	422	635
Israel.....	1,076	1,148	1,221	1,223	1,015
Italy.....	1,599	1,766	1,604	1,897	1,756
Lebanon.....	192	191	202	220	232
Morocco.....	753	821	988	921	915
Spain.....	2,005	2,179	2,642	2,484	2,439
Tunisia.....	70	75	90	92	85
Turkey.....	513	535	563	554	570
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	639	808	766	856	905
Total.....	7,887	8,577	9,195	9,370	9,194
Far East:					
Japan.....	2,994	2,885	4,070	3,864	3,911
Taiwan.....	187	223	204	235	250
Total.....	3,181	3,108	4,274	4,099	4,161
Northern Hemisphere Total....	20,481	20,797	24,103	23,595	24,389
South America:					
Argentina.....	1,255	976	1,032	1,063	1,823
Brazil <u>4/</u>	2,132	2,760	2,872	3,782	4,137
Chile.....	43	43	43	48	47
Surinam.....	8	10	10	10	10
Total.....	3,438	3,789	3,957	4,903	5,017
Other Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia.....	315	376	338	395	341
South Africa, Rep. of.....	481	567	534	602	567
Southern Hemisphere Total.....	4,234	4,732	4,829	5,900	5,925
Total specified countries.....	24,715	25,529	28,932	29,495	30,314

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
seasons 1970 through 1974 1/ (cont'd)

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 2/
<u>Grapefruit</u>					
North America:					
Belize.....	14	15	14	16	17
Jamaica.....	25	20	19	19	22
Mexico 3/.....	25	20	32	34	36
Trinidad and Tobago.....	15	19	5	18	17
United States.....	2,242	2,380	2,428	2,429	2,253
Total.....	2,322	2,454	2,498	2,516	2,345
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	5	5	5	5	5
Cyprus.....	61	60	75	68	64
Israel.....	355	328	384	389	407
Morocco.....	5	15	17	17	17
Spain.....	7	6	6	6	5
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	73	82	75	62	70
Total.....	506	496	562	547	568
Northern Hemisphere Total..	2,828	2,950	3,060	3,063	2,913
South America:					
Argentina.....	144	140	179	177	167
Surinam.....	3	5	5	5	5
Other Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia.....	16	14	17	18	18
South Africa, Rep. of.....	95	123	110	101	95
Southern Hemisphere Total.....	258	282	311	301	285
Total specified countries.....	3,086	3,232	3,371	3,364	3,198

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries ,
seasons 1970 through 1974 1/ (cont'd)

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <u>2/</u>
LEMONS					
North America:					
United States.....	567	575	766	603	1,024
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria.....	16	16	16	16	16
Cyprus.....	30	22	39	36	28
Greece.....	135	132	141	154	160
Israel.....	42	35	42	32	35
Italy.....	747	779	650	690	725
Lebanon.....	75	82	86	79	70
Morocco.....	3	8	8	2	2
Spain.....	123	96	199	206	186
Tunisia.....	8	9	9	15	15
Turkey.....	126	142	149	122	125
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	66	82	75	62	77
Total.....	1,371	1,403	1,414	1,414	1,439
Northern Hemisphere Total..	1,938	1,978	2,180	2,017	2,463
South America:					
Argentina.....	199	186	232	306	285
Brazil <u>4/</u>	118	192	196	294	294
Chile.....	40	42	40	42	41
Total.....	357	420	468	642	620
Other Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia	30	35	34	41	40
South Africa, Rep of.....	17	20	20	21	19
Southern Hemisphere Total...	404	475	522	704	679
Total specified countries...	2,342 ³	2,453	2,702	2,721	3,142

1/ Data refer to harvests in the Northern Hemisphere (including Surinam) beginning in the fall of the year shown and Southern Hemisphere harvests beginning in the spring of the following year.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ States of Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz only.

4/ State of Sao Paulo only.

1975 WORLD ALMOND HARVEST TO BE SMALLER THAN 1974's

Led by an expected 25 percent decline in the 1975 U.S. almond crop, the world almond harvest is currently forecast at 164,000 metric tons (shelled basis). This compares with the 184,800-ton record crop of 1974 and the 5-year average (1966-70) of 127,200 tons. The anticipated decrease is due almost entirely to the expected drop in U.S. output.

Almond production in the principal foreign producing countries is forecast at 89,000 tons (shelled basis). This would represent a 5 percent increase over the 1974 production level. The rise in output is attributable to the expected substantial increase in the Italian crop. Production in Iran and Morocco is expected to be average, while decreases in output are anticipated in Spain and Portugal.

The Italian harvest, plagued by severe weather problems for the past 4 years, is now forecast at 28,000 tons, up 87 percent over the 1974 level. While this volume represents a considerable increase above the 1974 level, it still is slightly less than the 10-year (1964-73) average of 29,000 tons. If the 1975 forecast holds true, this crop will be Italy's fifth consecutive below-average harvest.

The Iranian harvest is expected to total around 9,000 tons, about 22 percent over the 1974 crop of 7,400 tons. The almond harvest in Morocco is now forecast at 3,000 tons, about the same level of a year ago.

Both Spain and Portugal anticipate a drop in production for 1975. The Spanish crop is forecast at 45,000 tons, 10,000 tons less than the reported record 1974 crop. The expected decline is a result of the normal drop in yield after a large harvest. Portugal's almond output for 1975 is now forecast at about 4,000 tons, only 500 tons less than the level achieved in 1974. The decline is attributed to unfavorable weather during blossoming.

The official forecast for 1975 U.S. almond production is 75,000 tons, 25 percent below the record 1974 crop of

99,900 tons, but still the second largest to date.

Demand for almonds during much of the 1974/75 season subsided from year-earlier levels, reacting principally to relatively strong almond prices. Carry-in stocks into the 1974/75 season were reported to be substantial, adding to the large 1974 crop and the subsequent modest declines in prices.

With an anticipated large 1975 world crop and reduced consumption, prices are not expected to increase significantly. Reductions in prices also are unlikely reflecting the action of the major foreign producer in their efforts to hold out for higher prices. Prices remain relatively firm, but lower than year-earlier levels.

Spanish unselected *valencias* were quoted at \$1.16 per pound (f.o.b. Spanish port) in January 1975 and \$1.08 per pound in June 1975. This compares with \$1.72 in January 1974 and \$1.42 in June 1974.

Bari shelled unselected were quoted at \$1.22 per pound (f.o.b. Italian port) in January 1975, compared with \$1.69 a year ago. As of June 1975, *Bari* sold for \$1.10 per pound, compared with \$1.43 per pound during June of last year.

The *palma girent* (PG) variety (unselected) is currently quoted at \$1.07, compared with \$1.38 per pound in July 1974.

Exports from the six major producing countries (Iran, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, and the United States) during the 1974-75 season are expected to amount to 75,000 metric tons, slightly above the 1973/74 level of 71,000 tons.

For the 1974/75 season, U.S. exports are forecast at 43,000 tons, up 10,700 tons from the previous year's level. These figures only included almonds reported by the Bureau of the Census in the "Almonds, Shelled" and "Almonds, Not Shelled" categories. A large and increasing volume of almonds is being exported as blanched, roasted, salted, or in mixes, and is reported with other nut products in a basket category.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED: Commercial production in specified countries
Average 1966-70, Annual 1971-75

(In thousands of metric tons 1/)

Region and Country	Average : 1966-70 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 2/ :	1975 3/
Foreign:					
Iran	5.8	9.0	7.1	7.4	9.0
Italy	35.0	15.0	8.0	15.0	28.0
Morocco	3.6	4.8	5.5	3.0	3.0
Portugal	3.9	5.5	8.0	4.5	4.0
Spain	31.1	50.0	37.0	55.0	45.0
Total	79.4	84.3	65.6	84.9	89.0
United States	4/47.8	4/64.4	4/67.7	4/99.9	75.0
World total	127.2	148.7	133.3	184.8	164.0

1/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds.

2/ Revised.

3/ Forecast.

4/ SOURCE: Almond Control Board

ALMONDS, SHELLLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries
1970-74 marketing year 1/

(In thousands of metric tons 2/)

Country	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 3/ :	1974 4/
Foreign:					
Iran	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.5	3.0
Italy	17.7	13.2	9.6	3.3	3.0
Morocco	2.0	1.5	3.6	4.3	2.0
Portugal	5.0	5.2	4.5	6.6	4.0
Spain	16.5	19.0	33.0	19.0	20.0
Total	47.0	44.3	56.3	38.7	32.0
United States	25.9	35.7	26.2	32.3	43.0
World total	72.9	80.0	82.5	71.0	75.0

1/ Iran--year beginning September 23; Morocco--year beginning July 1; Spain, Portugal, and Italy--year beginning September 1; U.S.--year beginning August 1.

2/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds.

3/ Revised.

4/ Forecast.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices, f.o.b.
Bari, Italy, marketing seasons 1969-75

(In U.S. cents per pound)

Month	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
August.....	86.8	87.6	97.5	107.6	177.0	138.5
September	98.0	77.6	93.8	105.7	181.3	135.8
October	99.2	74.0	93.9	102.6	176.4	129.5
November	97.1	73.4	89.9	101.7	170.1	126.3
December	97.2	70.8	90.9	102.1	172.9	119.5
January	97.0	69.4	96.8	104.1	169.4	122.1
February	91.0	69.1	96.3	105.7	165.9	120.0
March	88.2	72.9	95.4	118.3	166.8	117.4
April	83.6	73.1	97.9	142.4	157.1	112.9
May	82.7	80.8	102.0	167.3	156.1	112.3
June	89.9	79.1	107.9	173.5	142.6	110.2
July	88.7	85.2	107.8	176.0	139.5	

1975 WORLD FILBERT CROP SEEN REACHING NEW RECORD

The 1974 world filbert harvest, previously estimated at a record 262,100 metric tons (in-shell basis) is now placed at a record high of 382,100 tons. This compares with the 351,600 tons produced the year before and is about 22,700 tons greater than the record 1970 crop. An upward revision in the 1974 Turkish estimate is the reason for the adjustment in the world's total. Foreign production for 1975 is currently forecast at 340,000 tons, 10 percent less than the record level achieved in 1974. Prices during 1973/74 and the first 9 months of the 1974/75 season increased substantially in response to consumer preference for lower priced filberts over higher priced almonds and other nuts.

The Turkish trade has now revised its estimate of the 1974 harvest to 240,000 tons, about 20,000 tons more than the previous estimate and equivalent the 1973 crop estimate. The 1974 season was supposed to have been an off-year in the production cycle for Turkey. However, as a result of certain technological achievements and favorable weather, Turkish producers were able to offset the otherwise normal decline in output. Further, the Turkish crop for 1975 is presently forecast at a record 250,000 tons, with good weather conditions being the major contributing factor.

The Italian filbert crop, placed at 103,000 tons in 1974, is now forecast at 70,000 in 1975. This represents a decline of 32 percent below the record 1974 crop and 15,000 tons less than the 1973 harvest and 19,000 tons below the 5-year average (1970-74). The drop in output is attributed to both dry weather and the normal off-year in the production cycle. The 1974 harvest in Spain is still estimated at a record 33,000 tons, 113 percent more than was produced in 1973. Forecasts for 1975 call for a filbert crop of 20,000 tons, 39 percent less than the 1974 crop. The decrease is due mainly to the normal yield decline following last year's bumper

crop. U.S. production, insignificant in international trade, has not been forecast for 1975, but is currently estimated at 6,100 tons for 1974, about 5,000 tons less than the 1973 total.

Overseas shipments during 1973/74 by the three principal exporters totaled a record 307,100 tons. Turkish sales are placed at 250,200 tons (compared with 185,400 tons the year before), while Spanish overseas shipments amounted to 9,600 tons (compared with 15,000 tons the year before). Italian exports totaled 47,300 tons, substantially below the 63,200 ton record volume shipped in 1971/72 and only 7 percent less than the total during 1972/73.

Foreign sales are forecast at 269,000 tons for 1975, about 12 percent less than the record 1974 shipments. Italy expects to export a record 71,000 tons, while Spain anticipates about an 18,000-ton volume. U.S. filbert exports are negligible in world trade.

U.S. imports of filberts during the 1973/74 year amounted to 11,717 tons (in-shell basis), 56 percent above the 7,522 tons imported during 1972/73. Virtually all imports originated in Turkey during both years. Imports into the U.S. for the first 8 months (October-May) of the current crop year totaled 1,701 tons (in-shell basis), compared with 11,065 tons (in-shell basis) during the same period of a year ago.

Foreign prices continued to rise during the 1973/74 year and the first 9 months of the current season, reflecting consumer substitution of lower priced filberts for the high-priced nuts, primarily almonds. During June 1975, Italian in-shell San Giovannis were selling for an average of 42 cents per pound (f.o.b. Italian port), compared with 35 cents per pound a year ago. Shelled San Giovannis, currently quoted at 90 cents per pound, f.o.b., sold for 85 cents 6 months ago and 75 cents a year ago.

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Production in specified countries,
annual 1971-75

(In thousands of metric tons 1/)

Region and Country	1971	1972	1973	1974 2/	1975 3/
Foreign:					
Italy	95.0	75.0	85.0	103.0	70.0
Spain	20.0	20.0	15.5	33.0	20.0
Turkey	150.0	190.0	240.0	24.0	250.0
Total	265.0	285.0	340.5	376.0	340.0
United States	10.3	9.2	11.1	6.1	--
Total world	275.3	294.2	351.6	382.1	--

1/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds.

2/ Revised

3/ Forecast

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries,
1970-74 marketing year 1/

(In thousands of metric tons 2/)

Type and Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 3/
In-Shell:					
Italy	14.0	17.0	18.0	16.5	4/
Spain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Turkey	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	4/
Total	---	---	---	---	---
Shelled:					
Italy	18.5	21.0	14.7	13.9	4/
Spain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Turkey	67.0	72.0	91.0	124.2	4/
Total	---	---	---	---	---
In-Shell Equivalent:					
Italy	55.4	63.2	51.0	47.3	71.0
Spain	13.0	15.0	15.0	9.6	18.0
Turkey	138.4	145.2	185.4	250.2	180.0
Total	206.8	223.4	251.4	307.1	269.0

1/ Marketing year begins September 1.

2/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds.

3/ Forecast.

4/ Separation into shelled and in-shell not available.

FILBERTS, SHELLLED KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port
first week each month 1970-75 marketing years 1/

(In U.S. cents per pound)

First week of	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
September	59.9	58.2	54.4	61.2	78.0
October	63.7	63.1	---	61.2	83.5
November	64.8	56.1	57.2	61.2	88.9
December	62.3	56.1	57.2	60.3	87.1
January	57.2	58.5	58.1	60.8	89.4
February	57.2	59.0	58.1	62.1	88.9
March	56.6	58.5	57.2	62.1	88.5
April	56.1	57.1	59.0	64.4	88.8
May	57.2	59.0	57.6	64.0	
June	60.4	---	58.5	67.1	
July	---	54.4	59.4	69.4	
August	58.2	54.4	56.3	66.2	

1/ Starting in January 1972 prices are monthly averages, f.o.b., Turkish port.

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION UP 6 PERCENT IN 1974

During 1974, world red meat production increased by 6 percent over 1973 production to 70 million metric tons. Expanded herd numbers, poor grazing conditions in some countries, and increasing costs forced larger slaughter in most of the major beef and veal producing countries.

Total beef and veal production amounted to 37.3 million tons in 1974, 6.4 percent more than the quantity produced in 1973. Among the major producing countries, the United States experienced the largest absolute gain in beef and veal production—844,600 tons—while France exhibited the largest percentage increase in beef and veal production—23 percent.

Other countries that showed substantial production increases between 1973 and 1974 were the Soviet Union, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Beef and veal production declined in 1974, compared with 1973, in Australia and Brazil—primarily as a result of low domestic prices and poor export markets. Although Argentina produced more beef and veal during 1974 compared with 1973, production was decidedly below what it might have been as a result of the same factors affecting Australia and Brazil. Whereas declining domestic prices in some countries induced slaughter because of large herd inventories, liquidity needs, and producers' expectations as to future prices, the good grazing conditions existing in

Australia and Argentina allowed producers to hold cattle in hope of improved prices and revitalized markets.

World pork production, excluding that of the People's Republic of China, was 28.2 million tons in 1974. This quantity was 6.5 percent larger than the total produced during 1973. Among the world's largest pork producers, the United States showed the largest increase in production in 1974. U.S. pork production increased by 458,100 tons. A significant increase in pork production occurred in East Germany.

Record prices for feedgrains and oilseeds, combined with falling prices for pork, caused producers to slaughter sows during the second half of 1974. North America began adjusting to higher feedgrain prices in mid-1974, while European slaughter during the first quarter of 1975 reached a record level.

Sheepmeat production totaled 4.3 million tons in 1974 on a worldwide basis, a 1 percent decline from that of 1973. During 1974, most of the world's producers of lamb and mutton increased production. However, two major producers and exporters—Australia and New Zealand—produced less sheepmeat in 1974 than in 1973. The United States and South Africa also produced less mutton and lamb during 1974.

1/
Meat production: World's largest producers,
annual 1972-74

Commodity	1972	1973	1974 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Beef and Veal:			
United States.....	10,377.4	9,813.1	10,657.7
USSR.....	5,321.5	5,433.1	5,766.0
Argentina.....	2,191.1	2,152.0	2,226.0
Brazil.....	2,020.0	2,450.0	2,100.0
France.....	1,455.0	1,455.0	1,793.0
Germany, West.....	1,203.0	1,193.0	1,375.0
Australia.....	1,320.9	1,496.0	1,250.0
Italy.....	1,027.0	1,073.0	1,148.0
United Kingdom.....	908.9	875.9	1,065.8
Canada.....	897.6	896.5	918.5
Mexico.....	592.5	744.5	844.2
Poland.....	499.9	539.1	590.0
Pork:			
United States.....	6,187.1	5,783.8	6,241.9
USSR.....	3,827.8	3,578.4	3,796.2
Germany, West.....	2,354.0	2,237.0	2,369.0
France.....	1,386.0	1,402.0	1,430.0
Poland.....	1,098.8	1,224.0	1,322.0
United Kingdom.....	1,008.9	1,006.9	1,019.1
Japan.....	769.1	841.6	950.0
Netherlands.....	743.3	768.3	816.1
Germany, East.....	663.2	693.8	753.0
Denmark.....	765.3	773.9	744.0
Italy.....	666.0	689.0	744.0
Brazil.....	645.2	700.6	723.0
Spain.....	461.0	587.0	633.0
Canada.....	631.7	617.1	632.8
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	538.9	587.0	629.3
Czechoslovakia.....	439.7	442.0	511.0

(Continued)

Meat production;^{1/} World's largest producer,
annual 1972-74 (continued)

Commodity	1972	1973	1974 ^{2/}
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Lamb and Mutton:			
USSR.....	876.9	893.0	950.0
Australia.....	865.7	572.0	476.0
New Zealand.....	563.4	537.5	470.3
Turkey.....	313.1	292.9	319.0
United Kingdom.....	219.5	235.7	250.0
Iran.....	219.0	230.3	233.5
United States.....	246.3	233.1	210.0
Spain.....	137.0	144.0	156.0
Argentina.....	133.5	127.5	142.8
France.....	132.0	131.0	134.0
South Africa.....	132.9	111.1	108.9
Greece.....	92.9	98.6	104.4
Total Meat: 3/			
United States.....	16,810.8	15,830.1	17,109.7
USSR.....	10,026.1	9,904.5	10,512.2
Germany, West.....	3,572.2	3,444.8	3,759.8
France.....	3,028.0	3,034.0	3,403.0
Brazil.....	2,760.3	3,260.5	2,923.7
Argentina.....	2,610.6	2,590.5	2,630.0
United Kingdom.....	2,137.3	2,118.6	2,334.9
Italy.....	1,802.0	1,865.0	1,991.0
Poland.....	1,645.4	1,806.2	1,952.6
Australia.....	2,397.9	2,304.0	1,914.0
Canada.....	1,545.6	1,538.1	1,572.5
Mexico.....	1,055.2	1,214.6	1,270.6
Japan.....	1,071.6	1,074.4	1,244.5
Spain.....	918.0	1,116.0	1,217.0
Netherlands.....	1,024.8	1,059.0	1,182.4
Germany, East.....	980.9	1,027.7	1,139.5

^{1/} Carcass weight basis.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Horsemeat is included in total where data are available.

Beef and veal: Production by continent
and area, annual 1972-74

Continent and area	1972	1973	1974 ^{1/}	Percent change	
				1973 1972	1974 1973
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent	Percent
North America	12,200.1	11,785.7	12,744.8	-3.4	+9.1
South America	5,587.6	5,895.7	5,596.7	+5.5	-5.1
Europe:					
Western:					
EC	5,504.4	5,538.5	6,635.8	+ .6	+19.8
Other Countries	1,042.6	1,123.5	1,267.4	+7.8	+12.8
Total Western	6,547.0	6,662.0	7,903.2	+1.8	+18.6
Eastern:	1,560.4	1,722.4	1,857.7	+10.4	+7.9
Total Europe	8,107.4	8,384.4	9,760.9	+3.4	+16.4
USSR	5,321.5	5,433.1	5,766.0	+2.1	+6.1
Africa and Asia	1,742.1	1,694.9	1,713.5	-2.7	+1.1
Oceania	1,741.2	1,921.1	1,679.8	+10.3	-12.6
Total world	34,699.9	35,115.0	37,261.6	+1.2	+6.4

^{1/} Preliminary

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/
Pork: Production by continent and area,
annual 1972-74

Continent and area	1972	1973	1974 <u>2/</u>	Percent change	
				<u>1973</u> 1972	<u>1974</u> 1973
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent	Percent
North America.....	7,284.5	6,855.7	7,300.6	-5.9	+6.5
South America.....	1,127.6	1,244.2	1,244.7	+10.3	--
Europe:					
Western:					
EC.....	7,622.8	7,606.7	7,884.4	-.2	+3.7
Other countries...	1,613.9	1,759.7	1,852.2	+9.0	+5.3
Total Western...	9,236.7	9,366.4	9,736.6	+1.4	+4.0
Eastern:					
Total Europe....	3,248.5	3,300.4	3,624.7	+1.6	+9.8
USSR.....	12,485.2	12,666.8	13,361.2	+1.5	+5.5
USSR.....	3,827.8	3,578.4	3,796.2	-6.5	+6.1
Africa and Asia.....	1,679.8	1,858.5	1,930.5	+10.6	+3.9
Oceania.....	253.4	265.3	225.6	+4.7	-15.0
Total world.....	26,658.3	26,469.0	27,858.8	-.7	+5.3

1/ Includes edible pork fat; excludes lard and inedible hog grease.
2/ Preliminary.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Lamb, mutton and goatmeat: Production by
continent and area, annual 1972-74

Continent and area	1972	1973	1974 <u>1/</u>	Percent change	
				<u>1973</u> 1972	<u>1974</u> 1973
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent	Percent
North America	308.6	301.6	275.8	-2.3	-8.6
South America	313.5	294.3	311.5	-6.1	+5.8
Europe:					
Western:					
EC	475.5	487.7	507.0	+1.9	+4.6
Other Countries	276.5	292.5	310.6	+5.8	+6.2
Total Western	752.0	777.2	817.6	+3.4	+5.2
Eastern	196.3	189.5	190.8	+3.5	+ .7
Total Europe	948.3	966.7	1,008.4	+1.9	+4.3
USSR	876.9	898.0	950.0	+1.8	+6.4
Africa and Asia	805.3	783.0	811.2	-2.7	+3.6
Oceania	1,429.1	1,109.5	946.3	-22.4	-17.7
Total world	4,681.7	4,348.4	4,303.2	-7.1	-1.0

1/ Preliminary

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/
Total Meat: Production by continent and area,
annual 1972-74

Continent and area	1972	1973	1974 ^{2/}	Percent change	
				<u>1973</u> 1972	<u>1974</u> 1973
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent	Percent
North America.....	19,815.6	18,983.3	20,349.1	-4.2	+7.8
South America.....	7,139.0	7,542.0	7,227.3	+5.6	-4.2
Europe:					
Western:					
EC.....	13,729.6	13,742.7	15,138.0	+1.1	+10.2
Other countries...	2,961.8	3,198.2	3,450.2	+8.0	+7.9
Total Western...	16,691.4	16,940.9	18,588.2	+1.5	+9.7
Eastern:	5,034.0	5,234.5	5,698.0	+4.0	+8.9
Total Europe....	21,725.4	22,175.4	24,286.2	+2.1	+9.5
USSR.....	10,026.1	9,904.5	10,512.2	-1.2	+6.1
Africa and Asia.....	4,239.8	4,347.8	4,465.4	+2.5	+2.7
Oceania.....	3,423.7	3,296.0	2,851.7	-3.7	+13.5
Total World.....	66,369.7	66,249.0	69,691.9	-.2	+5.2

1/ Includes Beef and veal, pork, lamb, mutton and goatmeat, and horsemeat; excludes variety, rabbit and poultry meat.

2/ Preliminary.

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